

ning pool at the Garden City or North Park was built in 1912. The constant use of the pool by the children of the city during the summer months has amply justified the expenditure of means in building the pool. A play ground has also been established at the North Park.

In 1915 the city purchased a piece of land on East Center street, containing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres which had been used for a dump ground, but intended after filling to be used for a park. To this a piece adjoining it on the east side was added in 1921, and with the assistance of the park expert from the Agricultural college plans were made for laying out and planting this park. The park has an area of about eight acres. A feature of the park is a memorial lawn containing seventeen trees, each tree representing one of Provo's soldiers who gave his life in the service of his country during the World War.

As the land in Provo canyon was practically all taken for summer residences and it was realized that it would be a matter of but a short time when there would be no place left on which the citizens could find a place to spend a day in the canyon, the City Commission, during the administration of Mayor Le Roy Dixon, seeing the opportunity to secure a considerable tract of land together with water rights of great value to the city, made the purchase of the Heiselt property in 1921.

The creation of the city beautiful has been the aim of the City Commission under the administration of Mayor (J. K. Hansen. A city planning commission has been at work with this achievement in

Vol 6

Daniel Brian later purchased the thirteenth mill, which was built by Benjamin Ashworth, located just east of the first power house. A dugway was built on the south side of the canyon to haul logs from Neff's Canyon to the mill.

Three miles up the canyon located at Thayne's flat, Peter White built the fourteenth mill in Mill Creek Canyon.

Known as the upper Gardner mill, located seven and one-half miles up the canyon, was a lumber mill owned by David B. Brinton and Archibald Gardner and used a method of cutting lumber.

Peter Ranck. This was a shingle mill located in the Anderson Basin, seven miles up the canyon.

CITY ZONING

213

ate Legislature will be asked to pass a law that the plans may be put into effect.

Mr. Rose then constructed a shingle mill near the site of the other mill which was the eighteenth built in the canyon.

The nineteenth was a steam mill built by A. B. Neff, William Newell, and Ross Porter and was located west of the Stillman mill.

Charles Stillman built the twentieth mill near the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon located on his homestead. It was a circular saw and turbine-wheel type mill.

### PROVO CANYON, UTAH COUNTY

The early settlers of *Provo Canyon* included William Ferguson, Enos Carter, Pony Steel, Hyrum Heiselt, Charles Conrad, W. B. Slick, George Duke, Reese Hooks and others. Dr. Pike owned the land which is now Canyon Glenn and had a home there, where he spent much of his spare time. Charles Conrad and Charles Giles both had ranches in South Fork and their families still own and operate them. George Duke and Reese Hooks also had ranches in South Fork but this property is now owned by Provo City.

Mr. W. B. Slick owned the property which is now Vivian Park. He had cattle and sheep and used the land for grazing purposes. Samuel Carter was caretaker for several years. Later it was sold to John Carter and he, and his son-in-law turned it into Vivian Park, a canyon resort. It is now operated by Keith Barrow.

The Jesse Knight family secured Canyon Glenn and the Springdell property. Provo City now owns Canyon Glenn and it is now a city park.

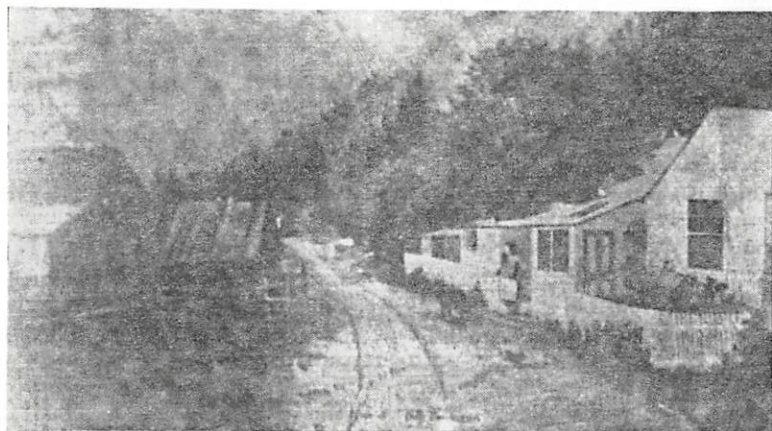
Along in the nineties L. L. Donnon came to Provo Canyon from Chicago for his health. He was suffering from tuberculosis and had been advised to live in a canyon in the west. He secured the land which is now Upper Falls resort. Mr. Donnon recovered and

he and his wife saw an opportunity for opening a canyon retreat. They purchased tents, rented them, and then began adding different attractions to the place until they had a flourishing business. About ten years ago Mr. Donnon retired and the resort was sold to Provo City. It is now a public park and play ground.

Enos Carter secured a large tract of land about a mile up Provo Canyon. He built a rock house on the place and lived there about fifteen years before he sold the property to Hyrum Heiselt who furnished the house, improved the grounds, and kept summer boarders, including men working in the canyon. He also had a small store and a saloon. Pony Steel owned a large place joining the Heiselt property. Upon this property were seven large springs which furnished water for irrigation for his large garden. He also owned fine cattle. After the death of Mr. Steel this property, together with the Heiselt property, was sold to Orem City and these springs are the source of water used by the people of Orem.

Probably one of the most notable figures in Provo Canyon was William "Billy" Ferguson. The following is taken from history written by Mr. Ferguson's wife, in which she says, "they were married in 1863. They later moved to the canyon and located just below Spring Dell where her husband operated a toll gate for the county. Later they moved up the canyon about half a mile below Vivian Park and had charge of the toll gate there."—*Lucy I. Clyde*

*Billy Ferguson.* Midway between Provo and Heber Valley stood a famous roadhouse owned and operated by a good natured Scotsman named Billy Ferguson. Surrounding it was a beautiful camping place, restful and shady, with plenty of good fishing in the Provo



Artist drawing of home and barnyard of "Billy" Ferguson, historic figure of Provo Canyon

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